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# KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT

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## S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

### NEW SUPREME COURT APPOINTMENTS ANALYZED

Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 19 Apr 81 p 3

[Article by Staff Reporter Yi Hyok-chu: "A Quiet Revolution in the Judiciary"]

[Text] The head of the judiciary has been replaced and as many as 10 justices have been newly appointed to the Supreme Court which constitutes the constellation of the judiciary.

The judiciary has been understood, because of its attributes, to have continuity and stability and therefore, strong conservatism. Such judiciary has changed its face overnight. Of course, this is not to say that just because the Chief Justice and associate justices have been replaced, the judiciary has cast off its conventional framework all at once.

But when it is considered in conjunction with the overall politicosocial current as the Fifth Republic set sail, the latest extensive replacement of justices of the Supreme Court has great significance. And, because the judiciary has become proficient in inward cohesion rather than being active toward change under any circumstances of the times, the rippling effect of this replacement to the judiciary itself will also be very great. Because of this, the latest extensive replacement of justices of the Supreme Court may represent "a quiet revolution in the judiciary."

The latest revamping of the Supreme Court is first of all unprecedented in terms of its revamping content or its numerical dimension.

Our judiciary, every time it changed its organization heretofore, changed its face through the process of "reappointment." At one time, there was a case that 9 out of the 16 justices of the Supreme Court were replaced in the process of reappointment when the yusin constitution took effect in 1972. The number of justices of the Supreme Court who were left out this time, is seven, or two less than in the case just mentioned, but when the fact is taken into consideration that the table of organization of the Supreme Court has been reduced to 14 and that as many as 10 justices have been replaced with only four justices reappointed, it may well be said to be "an extensive revamping."

Another characteristic of this latest revamping is that it includes the appointment of two with prosecutorial background. Heretofore, it has been more or less an accepted custom to generally appoint only one with prosecutorial background as justice of the Supreme Court. The exclusivity of the judiciary has been so strong that it has been persuaded, only with difficulty, to accept the appointment of even one with prosecutorial background.

Nonetheless, the unprecedented appointment of as many as two with prosecutorial background has been made in the latest personnel change; and in the final analysis, this may be regarded as an expression of the will to form "the judiciary of a law-abiding state."

Again, it must be pointed out that the average age of justices of the Supreme Court has been lowered. Except for the two with prosecutorial background, the appointments include one who successfully passed the first bar examination; one who successfully passed the fifth Higher Civil Service examination; two who successfully passed the sixth HCS examination; three who successfully passed the seventh HCS examination; and even those who successfully passed the eighth HCS examination, have been appointed, bypassing a galaxy of their seniors. Their ages also range from the late 40's to the early 50's, an age level lower than ever for a large number of them.

Of course, in the postliberation days when the number of judges was absolutely low, there were some who became Supreme Court justices in their early 40's, but at the present time when the structure of the judiciary has been consolidated, it is the public opinion that this is a great adventure. Although in the appointment of Supreme Court justices not only the prospect's past experience, seniority, abilities but also political variables are considered, the latest personnel change is said to be really astounding for the judiciary which has been pursuing conservatism rather than reform, stability rather than change.

Now that both the administration and legislature have renewed their faces as the Fifth Republic set sail, it is also said that the argument espoused greatly is that the judiciary, too, must outgrow its old self and renew itself into a young, new body.

But the meaning of "a rejuvenated supreme court," "a supreme court where the weight of prosecutorial background has grown," cannot be regarded as a simple change in ages, numerical strength, or outward appearance.

First of all, the latest revamping contains the intent to renew the judiciary which has been tied to the conventional concept. Concern is direction. It would appear that the direction is not "the judiciary for the sake of judiciary" but the judiciary of the pan-law circles in a smaller picture and the judiciary as a cooperative apparatus on a state dimension in a larger picture.

This may originate in the criticism that heretofore our judiciary has failed to maintain a posture of realistic appropriateness, excessively tied to the letter of law. Moreover, there has been criticism that the judiciary has been emphasizing conservatism so much so that it has been excessively narrowminded and timid.



In order to cast off such framework, it seems that there has been a determination that the judiciary must function more positively, increasing the number of those with prosecutorial background. Such determination can also easily be seen in the appointment as Director of Court Administration Office of So Il-kyo who is more familiar with court administration than with trial procedures.

In it the will can also be seen that inasmuch as jurisprudence has a purpose, the judiciary, too, which executes it, must be more purposeful and functional on the dimension of state interests.

There was a thread of connection with such will when the newly appointed Chief Justice Yu T'ae-hung enunciated at a press conference that "for the sake of the safety of the state, the perception or evaluation of any given case may vary." The logic enunciated by Chief Justice Yu that "independence of the judiciary is possible only within the bounds of state interests" portends that what will be sought in the future by the judiciary and the administration will be a way of "cooperation on a higher dimension" rather than "checking each other."

Again, it is the view of the law circles that all this hints at a grand operation for wiping out the judiciary's authoritarianism and bureaucratism in dealing with its internal affairs and its malaise such as self-righteousness tending to "reign" over the people. It may be said that indicative of this is precisely the revolutionary personnel change that has retained only three of the old justices of the Supreme Court to stay on and that this has manifested itself to a certain extent in the newly appointed justices as well.

Chief Justice Yu enunciated at his press conference "it will not do for the judges who have been entrusted with the trial right by the people to reign over the trustors" and "I will uproot bureaucratism, self-righteousness, and authoritarianism which are the toxin of distrust in the judiciary." This precisely underscores such perception. But then there is the criticism of certain quarters that the extensive replacement of justices of the Supreme Court does not necessarily mean that the independence of the judiciary has been insured or that the immediate problems facing the judiciary such as the restoration of fallen trust are resolved. However, it is the general assessment that in a way the latest personnel change shows the concern of those in charge of personnel who have vowed to strive for a solution to the immediate problems. Nevertheless, there is another opinion advanced by other quarters. It is their contention that it is merely a constitutional matter of form that "reappointment" is of necessity a proper procedure as the appointing authority is replaced. It is their contention that reappointment means a change of the organization and therefore, that it is "the destruction of the order of the judiciary in terms of its intrinsic nature" regardless of its direction, every time the organization changes and the face of the Supreme Court changes.

Such logic seems to be on the ground that even though the latest personnel change aimed at resolving the immediate problems of the judiciary may restore the fallen authority of the judiciary to a certain extent, it is the effort of the justices themselves and the will of the people that can cure the root cause of the malaise, not that the change of the face of the Supreme Court alone will make everything possible.

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## S. KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

### AVERAGE LUMP-SUM ALIMONY IS 3 MILLION WON

Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 16 Apr 81 p 6

[Article by Staff Reporter Yi Hyok-chu: "What Is the Average Alimony in Our Country?"]

[Text] Our bench seems to consider that an appropriate amount of alimony in the case of a divorce is in the neighborhood of 3 million won, an amount that is equally applicable to an engagement broken off or a live-in arrangement liquidated. This is an amount equivalent to 37 percent of the average sum of 7.5 million won demanded by libelants.

This is an average figure arrived at by an analysis conducted under a plan of the Supreme Court of the 84 alimony litigation cases nationwide on which courts of first instance handed down verdicts last year.

Most of the litigation cases, or 70 of them, involved alimony stemming from divorce. The average amount of alimony determined by the courts was 2,897,140.00 won, which breaks down to 3,018,000.00 for female libelants and 900,000.00 won for male libelants. In terms of the amounts of alimony, the largest number of cases, or 16 of them, involved 3 million won, followed by 12 cases of 1 million won, 11 cases of 2 million won, and nine cases of 5 million won in that order. But there was also a case in which the court handed down a verdict of 20 million won, a figure far exceeding the average amount of court judgments.

A certain wife, Ch'oe-ssi, 30, had lived with her husband, a college graduate, 35, for 6 years and 6 months. The couple had a 4-year-old daughter. On the grounds that even after marriage her husband carried on illicit relations with two other women and that when she asked her husband to break off with the women and come home, he beat her up, Ch'oe-ssi filed for divorce last May, demanding alimony of 30 million won. The Inch'on district court, where the case was tried, taking into consideration the husband's properties valued at 100 million won, his monthly income of 1 million won from business, his education, and the time the couple had lived together, ordered the husband to pay alimony of 20 million won.

The average judgment amount of "palimony" stemming from the dissolution of a de facto marriage, in other words, a live-in arrangement, was 3,666,660.00 won, which broke down to 3.75 million won for female libelants, a figure larger than the 3 million won for male libelants.



A certain female, Son-ssi, 28, had lived with a certain male, Kim-ssi, a college graduate, 32, for 5 years under a live-in arrangement, but the arrangement broke up as Kim-ssi began to have an affair with another woman. The couple had a 4-year-old daughter. Kim-ssi's monthly income was 200,000 won but had 22 million won in prospective inheritance. Son-ssi asked for palimony of 5 million won but the court handed down a verdict of 4 million won.

The libelants filing for consolation money stemming from engagements broken off were all females, and the amount of consolation money determined by courts was 3.5 million won on average. Such litigations were mostly cases where the parties concerned, following engagement, had lived together before the wedding ceremony, and the judgment amounts in these cases were somewhat higher than those in the cases of various other kinds of consolation money.

In the trial of every case, all the circumstances and all the reasons involved were considered in perspective. Consequently, the criteria for trial inevitably varied depending on the merits of each case.

In the aforementioned considerations, the analysis shows that for computation of alimony, in terms of the degree of consideration in percentages, the motive "what are the reasons for divorce (dissolution of a de facto marriage)?" was the highest, or 52.5 percent; the degree of responsibility of the libelee, 29.5 percent; personal factors of the parties concerned such as age, occupation, education, 11.3 percent; the state of properties and living standard, 4.5 percent. In other words, this is to say that the reasons and degree of responsibility for divorce constitute the decisive criteria for computation of alimony.

The reasons for divorce that resulted in the judgment of the largest amount of alimony were either one or both of the reasons "when a spouse has committed illicit acts" and "when a spouse or a lineal ascendant has perpetrated unreasonable treatment [against the other spouse]" and the average judgment amount in such cases was 4,125,000.00 won. Conversely, the least involved reasons for divorce were "when a spouse has suffered an extremely unreasonable treatment at the hands of the other spouse" as provided for in Civil Law Section 840, subsection 3, and the average amount of alimony in such cases was 1,384,000.00 won.

Again, the analysis shows that the highest average judgment amount, 6 million won, was awarded in cases involving four children, followed by 3.38 million won in cases involving one child, and an average 3.24 million won in childless cases.

In addition, the analysis shows that although the duration of cohabitation and such things as the education and ages of both parties concerned were taken into consideration for computation, the size of judgment amount did not necessarily follow the magnitude of such factors.

Generally, the higher the education of the libelee, the larger the judgment amount; but when the libelant was illiterate, the average judgment amount was 3.6 million won whereas when the libelants were middle-high school graduates, the average amount was a lesser figure, 3 million won. It may be assumed that the courts awarded the bigger average amount to libelants with less education out of consideration for their future livelihood.

## S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

### KOREAN STUDENTS AIR THEIR ANTI-JAPANESE FEELINGS

Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 9 Apr 81 p 9

["Reporter's Eye" column by Yi To-yon, staff correspondent in Tokyo]

[Text] "It seems to me that the Japanese people regard our Republic of Korea from a pessimistic point of view. It also seems to me that the Japanese press looks at North Korea with a more favorable attitude than they look at the Republic of Korea."

"What are the general feelings of the Japanese people toward the Republic of Korea? This is a rather hard question to answer in simple words. What are the feelings of the Korean people toward Japan? Equally hard is this question, too: in other words, whether the 'images' being reported by the Korean press perfectly represent the feelings of the masses of the Korean people toward Japan. These two questions are different from each other in their approaches."

These quotations are taken from a conversation between a Korean university student who visited Japan and a Japanese press reporter. What was really meant by these remarks seems to be indicative of a counterargument to the effect that "Japanese press criticism of the Republic of Korea" represents an image produced by the Korean press. The Korean students did not support this argument, either.

"As far as [the attitude of] the Japanese press is concerned, ROK-Japanese relations are not seen as relations between nations of equal status, it seems. Is it not a fact that the Japanese press still regards ROK-Japanese relations as 'a relationship between subordinate and superior'?"

"Relations between the ROK and Japan are not based on an equitable viewpoint. Japan has a superiority complex toward the ROK. With these biased views, if you tell me, 'You are wrong, so please rectify your views,' our dialogue cannot go further, no matter how much we may talk with each other. What I want to say is that our dialogue will be interesting and productive only when it starts from a discussion about whether you think your views have changed from those formed prior to your visit to Japan, or whether you have simply reaffirmed your previous views even after this visit to Japan."

This discussion, in which the speakers were not agreeing with each other, was creating an atmosphere that was heavy and stuffy.

By their questions, the Korean students were challenging their partners to a debate with straightforward, simple, clear logic! And by their skillful responses, the Japanese reporters were trying to avoid the "attacking arrows" by pointing out that "you [Korean] students have little understanding" (indicated by the reporters' attitude) and by citing the differences in the understandings and circumstances of the dialogists. It was even feared that the dialogue might worsen the emotional confrontation caused by the preoccupations of the dialogists.

A total of 26 students selected from 26 universities in Korea, each of whom represented his or her university, went on a tour of Tokyo and the Kansai district of Japan during the period from the latter part of March to the early part of April at the invitation of the Foreign Ministry of Japan. Under the patronage of the Foreign Ministry, they toured prominent press organizations and schools in Japan. Their dialogue with Japanese reporters who had once been staff correspondents stationed in Korea was scheduled as part of that tour. Questions posed by these students were very sharp in nature, while the words used by the Japanese reporters in their responses sounded as if there were "thorns" in them. Thus the dialogue proceeded like "a pair of parallel lines," which was indicative of the differences in their views from the outset of the talks.

#### Nationalism So Strong on Both Sides

"The Japanese people seem to lack a fundamental understanding of the Korean peninsula. Korea has played the role of breakwater for Japan in terms of geopolitics. I maintain that the prosperity of Japan today is partly due to this fact. However, the Japanese press still picks faults with us. Is it not possible for you to liquidate your outdated understanding of Korea that prevailed in the colonial days and formulate your press reports in such a way as to create an understanding of the close relationship between Korea and Japan?"

Korean students questioned as if they were pressing for answers. Japanese reporters answered with frowning countenances, as if they had felt perplexed by the questions.

"In Japan, it is impossible to issue orders bidding for such understanding; it is also impossible for the press to give orders [to people]. It also takes time. It would take a lot of effort and time for each individual to revise his ideas. An understanding by the people has such deep roots. It may be that the Japanese people have not yet reached an understanding that is satisfactory to you."

While listening to the dialogue between the Korean students and the Japanese reporters, the writer of this article suddenly felt that both of their "arenas of thinking" were not free enough to enable them to crack their shell of strong nationalism. As this writer observed, these Korean students who were visiting Japan for the first time, far from entertaining an understanding of "today's Japan," were "burning" with hostile feelings and anger toward it.

Such an attitude as this on the part of the Korean students may be interpreted as deriving from their prejudices, which have been created by educational and press influences given to Korean students with a view toward crowning the spirit of the

anti-Japanese independence movement, including the 1 March Movement, with the highest values. It seemed that our students were angry at the fact that Japan, which conquered Korea in the past, is denouncing Korea today for maintaining a confrontation with communism, a destructive force, while Japan is fully enjoying liberal democracy even before Korea has come to enjoy it.

On the contrary, the Japanese reporters were looking at the Korean peninsula not as one entity but two. Whereas the Korean students asserted that we (the ROK) are eager to seek peaceful unification while the other side (North Korea) is planning to invade the south, a Japanese reporter retorted that he "had been to both the south and the north, and that the one who advocated 'peaceful unification' was the Pyongyang side." Thus he noted that there was confusion about the very concepts of "peace" and "freedom," and he waived passing his judgment on justice, injustice, good, and bad. Thus he avoided revealing his stand, as if he was saying that both sides are the same. The Japanese reporters also took the Korean students to task for using the term "free world."

They said that they did not know the actual status of the "free world" and maintained that it is rather difficult to establish a philosophical and logical concept of today's "free world" as it is. Then they further pointed out that the "free world" itself cannot be defined on the basis of a simple, definite set of principles, that the free world is becoming multidimensional, and that incompatibilities also are increasing there. The Japanese reporters did so when they were answering this question by the Korean students: "Has Japan ever cooperated with the ROK people, who are seeking peaceful unification under the threat of invasion from the north, despite the fact that Japan also is in the free world, the same as the ROK is?"

The Korean students questioned the understanding and attitude of today's Japan, which were derived from past history and its ramifications! They could not help exposing their nationalism, in which they emphasized the Koreans' identity vs. Japan and the Japanese people.

If the Japanese people have a sense of internationalism for naively accepting the Korean students' nationalism, they had better simply agree to the fresh and strong assertions of the Korean students, instead of trying cunningly to evade each of the Korean students' questions.

However, this writer thought it possible that the Japanese people also have an eccentric nationalism, as compared with the simple and clear nationalism of the Korean students: Japan also has its own viewpoint, because Japan cannot give in even an inch as far as its nationalism goes.

Furthermore, it seems that too long a time has elapsed for the Japanese people to acknowledge the crimes they committed for 36 years against Korea and to rectify their understanding toward Korea which is still situated on that line of history. Even if they had done wrong for 36 years, another 36 years have elapsed, so it may be too awkward for the Japanese people today to refresh their memory of their past wrongdoings and apologize for them.



The Japanese reporters, who were perplexed by the "lack of understanding" on the part of the Korean students, thought that there was something wrong with the anti-Japanese sentiments of the Korean students.

Following this dialogue session, the Korean students had a series of dialogues with officials of the Foreign Ministry and with some Japanese students. But the Korean students, it seemed, could not share the Japanese reporters' conviction that "education and the press in Korea have inculcated anti-Japanese sentiments in the minds of the Korean students."

Miss Pak Hye-song (20, a third-year student in the Biology Department of Ihwa Women's University) said: "Above all, I had a bad impression. Although we ourselves did not experience "Japanese imperial colonial rule," we felt something there [that causes us to] entertain hostile sentiments. We must make efforts to do away with these sentiments. But a Japanese female student whom I met said that she was not interested in the ROK or the history of Korea. She just said she did not need them. Some officials of the Japanese Government also had the same attitude. It was rather impressive that a Japanese Government official stated that, although the ROK is important for Japan, the Third World in Asia is even more important than the ROK. In short, I wonder if it is true that the elite of Japan have selfish and eccentric ideas centered only on Japan."

Miss Pak went on: "The Japanese appeared to be kind to us, but I strongly felt, during conversations with them, that most of them had no interest in the ROK." She added: "Therefore, we must readjust our views toward them." She stressed the necessity for us to change our views in the direction of striving to contribute toward the buildup of Asia with a posture on our part that is as influential as that of Japan, instead of making stupendous efforts to make them understand us." Miss Pak, who said she had been very much interested in finding out the reasons why the world is paying so much attention to the progress being made in Japan, concluded her statements by saying: "We must make efforts to make ourselves radiate rays of light. It is not necessary for us to beg Japan for understanding."

Mr Chong Sang-ch'ol (26, a third-year student in the Agriculture Department of Kyongsang College) said: "It seemed to me that all Japanese people belong to the upper class, according to our standards." He went on: "There was great repulsion for the past ruler-ruled relationship. This way of thinking may continue to prevail for a long time to come." Then he said: "I noticed the Japanese people's skillful commercial arts when I saw a street of stores decorated with artificial flowers which looked just like real flowers. However, when I realized they were artificial, I felt unpleasant, as if I had discovered their falsehood and truth."

There were some students who said that the trip had helped them lessen their anti-Japanese sentiments or their feelings of hostility toward Japan.

Mr So Hwa-chun (26, Department of Korean History, Kungmin University) said: "I express my respect to the Japanese reporter who responded efficiently and patiently to our questions, despite our antagonistic attitude and poor language skills." He said that he came to realize deeply that his "logical argument" was so poor. He then said: "The theories of communism we know seem to be too much in a straight line." "We need knowledge in depth and variety," he added.

Mr Kang Yun-hyon (26, a third-year student of the Journalism Department, Chungang University), who saw Japanese worshipers of Yushima Tenjin, god of science and learning, in a tour guided by a Tokyo University student, said: "I saw there that the Japanese people are deeply religious, regardless of whether they are educated or uneducated, of a higher status or of a lower status. I felt the necessity of spiritual seeking on our part also." Many students agreed with Kang's view. Mr Hyon Ch'an-hui (28, a third-year student in the English Department of Chonnam University) said: "We need a spiritual foothold for our success." He added: "We have only sadness from wanting."

The general feelings of the Korean students expressed after their trip to Japan were, it seemed, based on their view of a nation oriented by a spirit of mission. A Japanese student named Yasujiro Ebine (a fourth-year student at Yokohama National University), who talked with the Korean students, said: "I found a lot of common points with the Korean students, instead of different views or discord between them and us." Miss Koshizu (a graduate student of the Area Studies Department at Tsukuba University) said: "When I met them, I first felt that they acted too grownup. But I felt relieved when I found that their expression was frank and that we had common topics."

It seems that the dialogues with the students were more constructive and more productive than those with the established generation (reporters and government officials). (A student named Chong) said: "The past ruler-ruled consciousness may continue to prevail." (A female student named Pak) said: "We can change our posture...and can contribute to the buildup of Asia with a posture equally as influential as that of the Japanese people, instead of making stupendous efforts to get them to understand us."

Closing this article, this writer recalled the remarks of an official of the Foreign Ministry who asked the writer "not to pour cold water" (on the things in which we are doing our best). Hoping that the readers will not misunderstand the intentions of this writer, this writer sincerely desires that exchanges between ROK and Japanese students will continue more and more actively in the days to come, because this writer thinks that such exchanges would be much more productive than those of tainted grownups.

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## N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

### STEPPED-UP CLASS INDOCTRINATION STRENGTHENS REVOLUTION

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 4 Apr 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Let Us Step Up the Indoctrination Work for Enhancing the Workers' Class Consciousness!"]

[Text] Twenty-six years have elapsed since the time when the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song presented his classical masterpiece "On Further Stepping Up the Class Indoctrination Work among the Party Members" at the plenum of the Central Committee of the party in April 1955.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth in his masterpiece the task of stepping up the class indoctrination work on the basis of a scientific analysis of the characteristics and missions of our revolution; and he clearly enunciated the basic direction and method of the task.

The presentation of the masterpiece, at the time when the struggle for carrying out the socialist revolution was being launched on a full scale in the northern half of the republic, was an event of epoch-making significance that took place in the course of carrying out the ideological work of our party and of developing revolution. Thanks to his presentation of the masterpiece, a brilliant path opened up, along which the workers could be staunchly armed with the class consciousness of the working class in conformity with the demands of our revolution which had embarked upon a new stage of development, and along which the class encampment of revolution could be staunchly built and the socialist revolution and the socialist construction could be carried out successfully. The policies set forth in the masterpiece were successfully embodied in the implementation of our revolution and displayed great vitality; and thus the correctness of the policies were fully proved.

Our party, with regard to staunchly arming the party members and the workers with the class consciousness of the working class as a principled problem related to the future of revolution, has constantly had deep interest in the class indoctrination work; and it has launched the work more energetically as the revolution has made progress. Thus the class consciousness of our party members and the workers has been enhanced unceasingly, while our revolution and construction have advanced along the only road of victory, repulsing the schemes of enemies at home.

Today our party has set forth a revolutionary policy to step up further the ideological indoctrination work, which is designed to bring up communist personnel

in conformity with the demands of the new higher stage of development of the revolution on which the entire society is being chuchelized; and thus our party is seeing to it that party organizations and functionaries at all levels will deepen unceasingly the class indoctrination work.

Thanks to the accurate policies and guidance of our party, the working class-oriented views are being established more firmly among the party members and the workers; and a tremendous change is being witnessed in their ideological and spiritual stand. Our party members and the workers, firmly entertaining a strong revolutionary world outlook and class-oriented views, are launching their most devoted struggle for the causes of the party and the leader as well as the causes of the victory of socialism and communism.

Today we are faced with the task of exploiting and developing the successes scored in enhancing the class consciousness of the workers and of launching the class indoctrination work more energetically.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught us as follows:

"The revolutionary indoctrination and the class indoctrination must be stepped up among the party members and the workers. We are now living in the era of revolution, while launching an internal class struggle against enemies. Without stepping up the revolutionary indoctrination and the class indoctrination among the party members and the workers, no revolution can be continued, nor can revolutionary gains be exploited further." ("Selected Works of Kim Il-song" vol 7, p 270)

The class indoctrination work is an important ideological indoctrination work which a working class party must carry out consistently during the entire period in which the party leads the socialist and communist constructions.

The most important thing in the socialist and communist constructions is to indoctrinate and remake the people in the communist way. In order to bring up the people as real communist-oriented personnel, it is imperative that the unitary ideological indoctrination and the class indoctrination be deepened unceasingly.

The class consciousness of the working class forms the kernel of the communist ideology. Only when the class consciousness of the party members and the workers is enhanced unceasingly, can they be brought up as strong communist revolutionaries who would launch a devoted struggle for the party and the leader and for the interests of the working class. Experiences have shown that, when the indoctrination work designed to arm the workers with the class consciousness of the working class is not launched energetically, the revolution will not be able to be carried through to the end, nor will the gains of revolution be able to be exploited efficiently.

The heavy revolutionary duties assigned to us and the internal and international circumstances which today surround our revolution require that the class indoctrination work be stepped up more intensely than ever before.

Our revolution has embarked upon a new higher stage today. The historical Sixth Congress of the party set forth new revolutionary policies and a platform of

struggle to the effect that, under the slogan of the chucheization of the entire society, new upsurges would be effected in the socialist construction, the reunification of the fatherland would be achieved ahead of schedule, and the cause of anti-imperialist independence would be accelerated forcefully. In order to carry out the revolutionary tasks assigned to us successfully, the entire people must be given political-ideological orientation more efficiently than ever before. Thus it is of importance that the class consciousness of the party members and the workers be further enhanced, and thereby that they be revolutionized and working-classed thoroughly.

Today we must carry out our stupendous revolutionary task under the circumstances of a very complicated and tense domestic situation. The imperialists, who are gasping for breath in a serious political crisis, are seeking an outlet from the existing crisis in the armament race and the provocation of a new war; they are running wild as if they were mad, to start a new war of aggression. We must train most efficiently the party members and the workers politically and ideologically in such a way as to conform to the current situation; in order to do so, we must further step up the class indoctrination work. Only when the entire people are staunchly armed with a high class consciousness, in which they would hate to the end the imperialists and their stooges, and in which they would struggle uncompromisingly against the imperialists, can the imperialists' reckless schemes for provoking a war be crushed, can the socialist system thereby be guarded staunchly, and can our revolution be advanced unceasingly.

In view of the situation in which revolution and construction are being deepened, and in which the alternation of generations is taking place in the revolutionary rank and file, the intensification of the class indoctrination is posing itself as a more and more important problem. More than 20-odd years has elapsed since the time when the exploiting classes were liquidated and the socialist system was established in our country; and the new generations, who never experienced exploitation, oppression, and the severe trials of revolution, are emerging as the main force of our society. Under such circumstances as these, when the indoctrination work designed to arm the people with the class consciousness of the working class is not stepped up, the new generations may forget their class enemies; they may not be able to accomplish the revolution through to the end because of their satisfaction with their happiness in life today.

Only when the class indoctrination is deepened unceasingly in conformity with the requirements of the revolutionary development, can our party's plans for bringing up all the party members and the workers as enthusiastic communist revolutionaries be successfully implemented, and can the revolutionary cause of chuche be consummated braving all the adverse circumstances.

The most important problem arising today in stepping up the class indoctrination is to arm staunchly the party members and the workers with the spirit of firm anti-imperialist struggle, of hating imperialism and struggling against it uncompromisingly.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught us as follows:

"We must indoctrinate all the workers to see to it that, under any difficult and complicated circumstances, they will hold fast to the class-oriented views and the revolution-oriented principles and launch intense struggle against the imperialists and class enemies." (Ibid., p 270)

The strong hostile sentiment and uncompromising spirit of struggle against the imperialists are the revolutionary spirit which cannot be taken away from the communist revolutionaries. Only when the people have the strong spirit of anti-imperialist struggle, can they staunchly guard the revolutionary banner under any adverse circumstances in which the imperialists launch their machinations, no matter how cunning and heinous those machinations may be.

Aggression and plunder are essential characteristics of imperialism; and this does not change until it dies. Today the imperialists are running wild risking their lives to check the movement of the people in the direction of socialism. They are launching unceasing intervention, overthrow, and destruction activities everywhere in the world.

The party organizations at all levels must expose in every instance the heinous aggressive schemes and the wicked two-sided strategy of the imperialists and thereby deeply familiarize all the workers with the fact that imperialism's essential characteristics of being aggressive and plunder-oriented have not been changed. In particular, they must familiarize the workers with the facts about acts of plunder and aggression imperialists historically committed in Korea as well as about the pains and disasters brought on our people by those acts. The party organizations must thereby further enhance the workers' spirit of anti-imperialist struggle.

Furthermore, they must see to it that the party members and the workers will march with their anti-imperialist, independence-oriented banners hoisted high, as the people of a country of revolution and of an era of struggle should do; that the party members and the workers will thoroughly reject petty indolence and idleness, and that they will energetically accelerate revolution and construction in an ever alerted and mobilized posture.

It is always an important task in carrying out the class indoctrination that we must see to it that the party members and the workers will have correct understanding of the reactionary nature and the corruptness of the capitalist society.

Capitalism, which brought about great disasters and miseries to mankind, is [an entity of] the rotten and sick society that has lived out its era to the end. Only when the people have a clear understanding of the reactionary nature of the exploiting system, can they thoroughly guard the class-oriented view, and can they have a high ideological stand, from which they can have a deep understanding of the superiority of the socialist system, and from which they can staunchly protect and safeguard the superiority of the socialist system. When [the people] are deceived by some outward phenomena of the splendid appearance of the capitalist society and fail to see the corrupt phase of it, the fantasies of capitalism will grow among the people and their class consciousness will be paralyzed.

The party organizations must see to it that all the workers will have a clear understanding of the capitalist society, a society where only a very small number of people in the exploiting class are well off, in which "the rich become richer, and the poor become poorer". It is a most reactionary society in which the independence of the masses of the working people is being trampled upon and violated tragically, and in which the workers out-and-out will hate the exploiting society and the exploiting class will struggle against them to the end. It is also important that the workers be told in detail about, in particular, the miseries



that the antipopular exploiting system brought to our people in the past and that today, too, the exploiting system is imposing great disasters on the people in South Korea.

Today the people in South Korea are deprived of even the primary democratic freedom and the right to life under the colonial fascist terrorist rule; they are gasping for breath, suffering from all kinds of mistreatment and contempt, hunger, and poverty. The tragic situation prevailing today in South Korea and the disasters and pains from which the South Korean people today are suffering are the very misery of the entire Korean people. Any Korean who shares the blood of the same Korean race would not be able to sit idle by this miserable situation in South Korea or not be deeply concerned about the future of the Korean race. All the party members and the workers must not even for a moment forget the miserable situation of the people in South Korea.

In order for the party members and the workers to launch consistent struggle for the victory in revolution against imperialism and the exploiting system, it is imperative that the class-oriented view of the working class be established firmly. The class-oriented view represents an important characteristic essential to the revolutionaries who are struggling for socialism and communism. We must see to it that the party members and the workers will always tackle all the problems from the out-and-out viewpoints of the interests of revolution and the working class, and that they will staunchly guard the working class stand under any adverse circumstances.

The class consciousness of the workers cannot be conceived separately from their patriotic sentiments of loving their fatherland and people. The communists who are launching devoted struggle for the cause of revolution of the working class must cherish the most wholesome ideology and sentiment of loving their fatherland and people. Only those who are staunchly armed with the spirit of socialist patriotism can launch uncompromising struggle against imperialism and the exploiting class and can enthusiastically love the socialist system and staunchly guard it.

The socialist system of our country is a precious revolutionary war gain acquired through our people's bloody struggle against their class enemies and national enemies. All the party organizations must see to it that the party members and the workers will be aware of the fact that our socialist system was gained by paying tremendous prices, that they will feel high national pride and revolutionary self-respect of living under the most superior and most advanced socialist system, and that they will strengthen and develop unceasingly the socialist system and will protect and defend it at the risk of their lives.

The revolutionaries who are launching the struggle with a firm belief in the ultimate victory of the cause of communism know no wavering or hesitation in their struggle against enemies; they can fight against any severe trials, no matter how severe they may be. The struggle launched and the meritorious services rendered, during the severe anti-Japanese revolutionary period of struggle, by the anti-Japanese revolutionary forerunners who fought through to the end against the national and class enemies with the firm conviction that Japanese imperialism would eventually fall and the fatherland would be rehabilitated without fail, have a tremendously strong power of inspiration.

The party organizations at all levels must conduct the class indoctrination in close combination with the revolutionary tradition indoctrination. Thus they must see to it that the party members and the workers will launch effective struggle for the ultimate victory of revolution with the strong spirit of anti-imperialist struggle and the faith in the unfailing victory of the cause of socialism and communism--as the anti-Japanese revolutionary forerunners did.

At this juncture, an endlessly brilliant prospect is evolving along the future path of our revolution. All the people are united, strong like an iron drum around the party and the leader, with their burning loyalty and high class consciousness; and a mass march is forcefully being made to implement through to the end the decisions of the Sixth Congress of the party. When the ideological indoctrination is stepped up and all the people are thoroughly indoctrinated politically and ideologically, the class encampment of our revolution will be strengthened more and more and greater upsurges will be effected in revolution and construction.

To arm all the party members and the workers staunchly with high class consciousness and thereby to bring them up as enthusiastic communist revolutionaries--this represents a very important task that should be carried out to achieve the cause of revolution through to the end, under the leadership of our party.

All the party organizations must continuously step up the class indoctrination work in conformity with the cause of the chuchezation of the entire society. Thus they must consummate ahead of schedule the complete victory of socialism and the reunification of the fatherland.

7989

CSO: 8132/1074



## N. KOREA/MILITARY AFFAIRS

### INFORMATION ON DPRK MILITARY UNITS

[The following information on units of the Korean People's Army (KPA), People's Constabulary, and other military units has been extracted from Korean language sources published in Korea. The following abbreviation is used in the source lines: NC--NODONG CH'ONGNYON.]

[Text] KPA Kim Hi-ku unit	the CPA red flag unit to which Comrade Kim Hi-ku is attached is getting an education, four lessons a week, in the SWYL organization [NC 4 Nov 80 p 2]
KPA Kim Sang-su unit	the KPA triple red flag unit to which Comrade Kim Sang-su is attached is using question-and-answer sessions for teaching [NC 4 Nov 80 p 2]
KPA Kim Chong-noi [roi] unit	SWUL chairman Kim Ryu'sok is guiding soldiers in writing in the KPA triple red flag unit to which Comrade Kim Chong-noi [roi] is attached [NC 5 Nov 80 p 3]
KPA Kim Kyong-nam unit	the KPA red flag unit to which Comrade Kim Kyong-nam is attached is being educated in remembering South Korea [NC 5 Nov 80 p 3]
KPA Yi Kun-Man unit	the KPA unit to which Comrade Yi Kun-nam is attached is studying the great leader's report to the 6th party congress [NC 9 Nov 80 p 3]
KPA Kim Ho-song unit	the KPA unit to which Comrade Kim Ho-song is attached is studying the great leader's revolution-are history with SWUL chairman Comrade Hwang Kil-hu [NC 22 Nov 80 p 2]
KPA Kim Man-pok unit	the KPA unit to which Comrade Kim Man-pok is attached is studying the great leader's revolutionary history [NC 22 Nov 80 p 2]
KPA Pak Chin-son unit	the KPA unit to which Comrade Pak Chin-son is attached is helping neighboring farms clear land [NC 22 Nov 80 p 3]

KPA Ch'oe Hyŏn-kuk unit

the KPA red flag unit to which Comrade Ch'oe Hyŏn-kuk is attached is getting class education [NC 22 Nov 80 p 3]

KPA Pak In-ho unit

the KPA red flag unit to which Comrade Pak In-ho is attached is getting class education under SWYL chairman Chon U-il [NC 23 Nov 80 p 2]

KPA Yi Cha'ang-chik unit

the KPA double red flag unit to which Comrade Yi Ch'ang-chik is attached is conducting physical exercise [NC 26 Nov 80 p 3]

9122

CSO: 4108/102

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

INFORMATION ON NORTH KOREAN INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES

[The following information on North Korean factories, mines and other industrial facilities has been extracted from Korean language sources published in Pyongyang. The following abbreviations are used in the source-lines: NS = NODONG SINMUN; MC = MINJU CHOSON; NC = NODONG CH'ONGNYON.]

8 February Union Youth Coal Mine

The youth pit raised equipment utilization rates by improving shift organization and exceeded daily fixed plans by 42 percent; tunnelling platoons adopted advanced operational methods to raise speed [NS 2 Nov 80 p 1]

Kim Ch'aek Iron Works

Producing steel and pig iron at 1.2 times and rolled steel at 1.3 times the average daily result of the "100 days of combat"; No 3 blast furnace reorganized the production process and is drawing out iron at over 1.3 times the "100 days" daily average results [MC 2 Nov 80 p 1]

Hwanghae Iron Works

Workers of the No 1 blast furnace adopted scientific work methods in accordance with fuel and raw materials conditions, to increase iron production; workers of the No 2 blast furnace lowered fuel consumption per ton of pig iron while increasing pig iron production; technicians raised the utilization rate of equipment to produce more rolled steel products [MC 2 Nov 80 p 1]

Sunch'on Coal Mining Machinery Factory

Arranging a materials base able to provide the factory with various types of ore steel, including small-size ore steel, which will raise the manufacturing speed on coal cars; work teams in the coal car shop have raised the level of conversion to presses and raised wheel manufacturing speed [NS 3 Nov 80 p 2]

**Yongsong Machinery Factory**

The No 5 machinery shop is raising technical facilities level in stages and will soon adopt a consolidated processing line for machine goods, including compressors; materials sector adopted new technology processes; made 18m turning lathes, as well as 3,000-ton and 6,000-ton presses; No 1 and 4 shops raised parts manufacturing speed, including speed on main axle boxes [NS 3 Nov 80 p 3]

**Chaeryong Mine**

Based on experience in stripping and iron ore production, made a new skip which raises efficiency 1.5 times; mine functionaries sent in high-efficiency machinery, including excavators, to raise production; the engineering shop is doing well in guaranteeing spare parts [NS 4 Nov 80 p 1]

**Munp'yong Smeltery**

Blast furnace workers raised speed 1.4 times, and are working well in maintenance; operational capability has risen more than once again in the sintering furnace enlargement construction area; workers are showing good results in automation work [NS 5 Nov 80 p 4]

**Yongsong Machinery Factory**

Made new mechanical equipment, including large high-pressure gas compressors and large freezing equipment; many sectors have raised the level of conversion to press and die [MC 5 Nov 80 p 1]

**Sinch'on Machinery Factory**

Planning personnel, technicians, and 15 April technical innovation shock brigades set targets for drill presses, lathes and gantry cranes to be made in a short time; used 1,000-ton press and 120-ton friction presses to carry out this planning [NS 6 Nov 80 p 1]

**Haeju Cement Plant**

Now exceeding cement production plan by 15 percent daily; exceeded daily combat plans by more than 1.5 times in the crushing shop; firing furnaces reorganized equipment management and raised production [MC 6 Nov 80 p 1]

**Namp'o Plate Glass Factory**

Made a new sand separator to replace one with weak capabilities; raised bottle production and quality by raising the technical level in the bottle shop [MC 9 Nov 80 p 2]

**Songnam Youth Coal Mine**

Making full preparations for bad weather, including transport line facilities, stored water and pit timber; putting together 300 meters of internal line facilities and 20 tons of stored water; took measures for ventilation and temperature guarantees inside pits; burying electric lines deeply; doing maintenance on some 500 meters of track roadbed; preparing about 200 timbers and 2,000 rail nails; prepared about 1,000 cubic meters of sand and earth for the transport line [NS 12 Nov 80 p 3]

**9 August Factory**

In a recent 20 days, raised machinery production facilities 1.2 times, compared with the same time last year; the rock drill shop, after finishing about 2 months early on its high-speed drill production quota, solved technical problems in production of large-car rock drills; youth shop adopted advanced work methods and rational tools, so is exceeding plans [MC 12 Nov 80 p 1]

**Pyongyang Elevator Factory**

Finished their year's plan on 30 September; valve shop adopted new tools; the welding work team produced many more welded pipes than before [NS 13 Nov 80 p 3]

**Ch'onnae Coal Mine**

One pit is reorganizing coal cutting methods and raising coal production results 1.5 times over daily plans; pits modernizing the transport system to load coal and block [MC 14 Nov 80 p 1]

**Inp'yong Mine**

Making preparation for next year's production; planning more coal cutting areas fitting the increases in next year's plans; tunnelling squads in pits are concentrating on high-promise areas; also making preparations for drainage in bad weather [NS 17 Nov 80 p 1]

**Huich'on Machine Tool Factory**

Adopted a new continuous melting method and is drawing 180 tons of molten iron out of a cupola furnace with a nominal 90 ton capacity; adopted technological innovations in all casting processes; No 4 lathe shop improved gear grinding equipment and doubled production; No 3 press shop got four pieces of equipment to modernize gear sector manufacturing operations [NS 18 Nov 80 p 3]

Kim Chong-t'ae Electric  
Locomotive Factory

Made a gift to the 6th party congress of a new-style large electric locomotive, the "the red flag No 6" and some modern railroad passenger cars; promoting study to increase ideological and technical development [NS 19 Nov 80 p 3]

Pukch'ang Power Station

Functionaries going to each shop to create conditions for utilizing equipment to the maximum; operations at No 6 and 7 boilers are strictly in accordance with standard procedures and fuel consumption is constantly decreasing; turbine operators are striving to increase the condenser vacuum; with the establishment of a large maintenance base, including a high-pressure motor repair base, roller base, and extender maintenance work is improved [NS 21 Nov 80 p 3]

Factory Where Comrade Kim Kwang-mun  
Works

Is a model in the struggle to conserve electricity; the factory is changing motors to fit conditions and reorganizing electrical equipment; made new welders with no-load cutoffs [NC 21 Nov 80 p 1]

Transformer Substation Where  
Comrade Kim Ch'u-ku Works

Innovating to raise transforming capabilities 2 times; youth workers practicing good equipment management to run machinery fully yet conserve electricity; adopted advanced cooling methods; supporting cement production by conserving electricity [NC 22 Nov 80 p 1]

Puryong Metallurgical Factory

Normalizing high production levels for ferro-alloys; melters in the first shop reduced melting time through good heat management work; melters in the 2d shop are reducing electric consumption levels by observing standard procedure [NS 23 Nov 80 p 1]

Tokhyon Mine

Trying to raise technical levels throughout the whole mine; the engineering shop, while trying to make anew scraper chain winches and line mine cars, is reorganizing medium-size grinders and crushers on a larger scale at the concentrate area; the 15 April technical innovations shock brigade, under three revolutions team assistance, is modernizing much machine equipment, including 15-ton mine cars [NS 23 Nov 80 p 1]



**Hyesan Metal Fittings Factory**

Shops carrying out organization work, technical preparations, and reserve search operations; all shops seeking spare materials, such as old iron plates or wire and are doubling or tripling results every day in fittings; the 15 April technical innovations shock brigade innovated to enable use of recycled fittings, including creating an automated wood screw machine [NS 25 Nov 80 p 1]

**Namjon Coal Mine**

Functionaries seeking all coal veins and trying to modernize equipment; trying to raise production while developing large and small pits; developed the moch'on pit to enable cutting rather than stripping [NS 25 Nov 80 p 3]

**8 February Vinalon Complex**

Functionaries seeking ways to expand existing production processes; modernized hermetically-sealed carbide furnaces to increase capabilities in the carbide shop; workers and 15 April technical innovation shock brigade members of the activated carbon shop are setting up a waste catalyst recycling process; the soda shop saved more than 10 percent power through introduction of a new production process, while also raising productivity 1.2 times [NS 26 Nov 80 p 1]

**Hungnam Fertilizer Complex**

Modernizing facilities, including the sulphuric acid process and the ammonia synthesizing tower; made 90 types of large and small equipment, including an 80-ton oxydizer; did modernization work to maintain 500 items of capital equipment; installed 2,000 meters of gas pipes [NS 27 Nov 80 p 4]

**Factory Where Comrade Chon Yong  
[Ryong]-pom Works**

Introduced a modern engine horsepower tester; in the last stages of modernizing metal casting processes; reorganizing with high-efficiency rollers and extenders; guaranteeing production of motor parts [NS 28 Nov 80 p 3]

9122

CSO: 4108/100

BRIEFS

**PROVINCIAL MINING BUREAU**--The Chagang Province Nonferrous Mining Industry Management Bureau raised daily average results 24 percent in drilling and 16 percent in ore mining, compared with the same time last year. Three revolutions team members, technicians and workers at the 5 March Youth Mine adopted a mine car with a new type loading area and reorganized excavator buckets, saving time in block cutting and increasing tunnelling and stripping. The Yongun Mine improved excavation, transportation and drilling. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 4 Nov 80 p 1] 9122

**THERMAL POWER INCREASES**--The daily power production of thermal power stations is increasing 1.4 times over results of the same time last year. The Pyongyang Power Station has adopted new equipment to boilers and reorganized the combustion method, so they are guaranteeing production of steam while conducting maintenance on boilers. Functionaries and workers of the Pukch'ang Power Station are working together in equipment management to run generating equipment fully, producing more than 10 percent above power production plans every day. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 4 Nov 80 p 1] 9122

**ANJU REGION COLLIERY**--In the last 20 days, the Anju Region Coal Mining Complex raised coal production 1.3 times over the same time last year. Companies at the Yongnim Coal Mine reorganized coal production, improving equipment and technical management, and making combined mechanical coal cutting equipment; one company is cutting 1,400 tons more coal than planned every day. Companies in pits at the Ipsok Coal Mine are improving ties with transport workers and raising drilling speed. Workers at the T'aehyang Coal Mine are using consolidated drillers well and raising drilling speed. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 5 Nov 80 p 1] 9122

**SUNCH'ON REGION COLLIERY**--Workers at the Sunch'on Region Coal Mining Complex are devoting all efforts to increased production. In line with the great leader's teaching on reclamation and enlargement of coal mines, members of the Unsan Geologic Survey Unit have been achieving great results continuously in surveys for new development areas. Drilling squads in promising areas have adopted advanced drilling methods and already have found coal in candidate cutting regions. Moreover, geologic survey units at the Ch'onsong and Yongdae Mines have innovated in survey of promising regions. Consolidated tunnelling companies at the 8 February Union Youth Coal Mine are raising the rate of progress per blast cycle. Units at the Sinch'ang Coal Mine are working to form pit frame structures to fit the requirements of modern mining equipment. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 8 Nov 80 p 3] 9122

**THIRD MACHINERY INDUSTRIES**--The following enterprises, subordinate to the Ministry of Third Machinery Industries, finished year plans early: the 26 February Factory, Sunch'on Tire Recycling Factory, Pyongyang Measuring Instruments Factory, Ch'ongjin Trailing Farm Machinery Factory, Munch'on Trailing Farm Machinery Factory, Tokch'on Disabled Veterans' Plastic Goods Factory and the Sungni-san Coal Mine. The 26 February Factory produced much more using on-hand equipment and materials. The Pyongyang Measuring Instruments Factory produced more than planned in gauges for trucks and tractors. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 9 Nov 80 p 1] 9122

**CHEMICAL INDUSTRY WINTERIZATION**--Workers and three revolutions team members of the Ministry of Chemical Industries reached high levels in production of winter cloth. Workers of the Fertilizer Industry General Bureau of the Ministry set up winter cloth measures. At the Hungnam Fertilizer Complex, fertilizer producers finished concentrated maintenance on general facilities and worked on basic production systems, including boilers; they saw to it that sufficient heat was available for cloth production and took measures to utilize waste heat from the sulphuric acid shop. The 8 February Vinalon Complex took all necessary measures to procure raw materials and materiel for achieving high levels of production in the winter season. At the Youth Chemical Complex, based on past experience, they took steps to eliminate problems in materials transport in cold weather and finished work on steam pipes. Under the General Bureau of Chemical Industries, the Sungni [Victory] Chemical Plant set up new liquid raw materials supply measures. Factories under the General Bureau of Paper Industries finished ventilation and heating equipment for shops and offices. Measures have been taken to prevent damage to salt fields at salterns. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 9 Nov 80 p 1] 9122

**KOWON REGION MINES**--Miners and three revolutions team members at the Kowon Region Coal Mining Complex are working with new spirit since the 6th party congress. The 4 November survey unit adopted a new survey method and widened the coal cutting area. Pits at the Kowon and Sudong Coal Mines have created new drilling speeds. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 14 Nov 80 p 1] 9122

**MINING PLANS COMPLETED**--These mines of the Ministry of Mining Industry have finished their year's plans: the Kwangch'on, Songch'on, Chungsan, Changgang, P'yongsan and 8 November Mines. The 11 November Mine planned its iron ore field well and adopted advanced cutting methods. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 16 Nov 80 p 1] 9122

**NONFERROUS MINING UPSURGE**--Nonferrous metallurgical mines in Chagang Province are achieving an upsurge in production, with the assistance of three revolutions team members. Miners of the 8 August Mine expanded production capabilities; they composed a prioritized list of objectives to mechanize pit operations and initially concentrated strength on pit construction. Command functionaries at the 5 March Youth Mine went down to the stripping shop and improved technical guidance, equipment management and labor organization. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 20 Nov 80 p 1] 9122

**SMALL-MEDIUM POWER STATIONS**--Party personnel and workers are extending small-medium power stations. Workers in Tongnip-kun [County] and Sonch'on-kun, among others in North P'yongan Province have begun work on power projects. Enterprises in the city of Manp'o are finishing small-medium power stations. In South Hwanghae Province, workers in Pyoksong-kun, Ongjin-kun and Changyon-kun have begun stations. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 21 Nov 80 p 3] 9122

**SONGNIM PORT ENLARGEMENT**--In just about one year's time, the port of Songnim has become a large-scale sea transport base. Working classes of the West Sea Port Construction Station, and the Songnim and Sariwon Construction Stations, as well as youth construction workers of North Hwanghae Province and Sariwon City Planning Station accomplished the port work. Support came from the Hwanghae Iron Works and the 8 February Cement Plant. Port enlargement construction consisted of structural and dock site work. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 24 Nov 80 p 3] 9122

**IRON WORKS CONSTRUCTION**--Workers and three revolutions team members of the 2d metallurgical factory construction station, which is responsible for the cold rolling shop of the blooming mill at the Kim Ch'aek Iron Works, are redoubling efforts. Units under the construction station are substantially done with the building for the cold ferrous plate system and equipment assembly, so have entered the load test-running stage. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 25 Nov 80 p 1] 9122

**POWER STATION REORGANIZATION**--The South Hamgyong Province Small-Medium Power Station Complex reorganized the turbines at the power station in Toksong-kun [County] and raised capacity 30 percent, producing 500 kw/hours more every day. The complex also reorganized the power station in Hongwon-kun, producing more power. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 25 Nov 80 p 3] 9122

CSO: 4108/100

APPEARANCE LISTS FOR DPRK PERSONALITIES

[The following lists of DPRK government and KMP officials have been extracted from Korean language sources published in Pyongyang. Order and titles of the original source have been preserved, but names have been presented in tabular form for ease of recognition.]

KIM MEETS SIHANOUK--The following were also present on 31 October, when Kim Il-song and his wife met Prince Sihanouk, his wife, and family:

Kim Il	vice chairman
Pak Song-ch'ol	"
Ho Tam	vice premier, foreign minister

[NODONG SINMUN 1 Nov 80 p 1]

KIM MEETS BANGLADESHIS--The following were present on 31 October when Kim Il-song met the visiting trade delegation from Bangladesh:

Kye Ung-t'ae	vice premier
Ch'oe Chong-kun	minister of trade

[NODONG SINMUN 1 Nov 80 p 1]

NEWSPAPER ANNIVERSARY MARKED--A commemorative report meeting was held on the 31st at the People's Cultural Palace on the 35th anniversary of NODONG SINMUN, with the following present:

Yim Ch'un-ch'u	member, politburo; secretary, central committee
Kim Chung-nin (rin)	"
Kim Yong-nam	"
Hwang Chang-yop	member, central committee; secretary, central committee
Kim Ki-nam	member, central committee; editor-in-chief, NODONG SINMUN
Ho Chong-suk	chief secretary, DPRK
Hwang Sun-hui	[no title given]
Kim Si-hak	secretary, central broadcasting committee
Kim Song-kol	candidate member, central committee; president, KCNA
Kim Yong-hak	functionary of the sector concerned
Chu Hyon-ok	"
Ch'ae Chun-pyong	"
Ku Il-son	"
Yi Pong-su	"

[NODONG SINMUN 1 Nov 80 p 1]



**BANQUET FOR CHINESE**--The following attended a banquet on the evening of 31 October at the PRC embassy in honor of the visiting PRC friendship delegation:

O Chin-u	comrade
Kim Hwan	"
O Kuk-yol (ryol)	"
Ho Tam	"
Kim Kwan-sop	functionary of the sector concerned
Cho Myong-nok (rok)	"
Hyon Chun-kuk	"
An Sung-hak	"
Kim Kwang-chin	"
Yun Ch'i-ho	"
Kim Chae-suk	"

[NODONG SINMUN 1 Nov 80 p 3]

**INDIANS ARRIVE**--The following greeted the 31 October arrival of the Indian government economic delegation, and attended a banquet in their honor that evening at the People's Cultural Palace:

So Kwan-hi	vice premier
Chang Kuk-ch'an	functionary of the sector concerned

[NODONG SINMUN 1 Nov 80 p 3]

**BURUNDI PHOTO EXHIBITION**--The following attended the opening of a photo exhibition at the Chollima Cultural Hall on the fourth anniversary of the proclamation of the 2nd republic in Burundi:

Kim Sang-chun	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Ch'ang-yong (ryong)	"

[NODONG SINMUN 1 Nov 80 p 6]

**LETTER OF LOYALTY**--The following attended a meeting in the People's Cultural Palace on 1 November to welcome the group bearing the letter of loyalty from 700,000 Korean residents of Japan:

Kim Chung-nin (rin)	comrade
Chong Chun-ki	"
So Yun-sok	"
Ho Chong-suk	functionary of the sector concerned
An Sung-hak	"
Kim Chu-yong	"

[NODONG SINMUN 2 Nov 80 p 5]

**MINING HEROES PROCLAIMED**--The following were present at a ceremony at the Sangso Youth Mine on 2 November, when a letter of thanks proclaiming labor heroes in developing the mine was handed over:

Cho Se-ung	vice premier
Cho Ch'ang-tok	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Ki-son	"
Tokgo Mun-hung	"
Chong Myong-kap	"

[NODONG SINMUN 3 Nov 80 p 1]



**COMMITTEE ESTABLISHMENT REMEMBERED**--The following attended a meeting on the 2nd at the People's Cultural Palace on the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Athletic Guidance Committee:

Chong Chun-ki	comrade
Hwang Chang-yop	"
Pak Su-tong	"
Kim Il-tae	functionary of the sector concerned
An Sung-hak	"
Pang Ch'ol-kap	"
Kim Pong-chu	"
Kim Yu-sun	"

[NODONG SINMUN 3 Nov 80 p 4]

**KIM MEETS INDIANS**--The following were present on 3 November when Kim Il-song met the visiting government economic delegation from India:

So Kwan-hi	vice premier
Chang Kuk-ch'an	chairman, agriculture committee
Cho Kyu-il	vice foreign minister

[NODONG SINMUN 4 Nov 80 p 1]

**SOVIET FLEET PERFORMERS**--The following attended a performance by the Soviet Pacific Fleet Red Flag Troup at the Pyongyang Grand Theater on 1 November:

Yi Sang-t'ae	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim T'ae-hui	"
Cho Yong [Ryong]-ch'ul	"
Kim Ung-to	"

[NODONG SINMUN 4 Nov 80 p 4]

**STUDENT UPRISING REMEMBERED**--The following attended a Pyongyang city youth and students report meeting, held at the Pyongyang Youth and Students Palace on the afternoon of the 3rd, on the 51st anniversary of the Kwangju Student's Uprising:

Ho Chong-suk	chief secretary, DFRF central committee
Hong Ki-mun	vice chairman, CPRF
Chi Ch'ang-ik	functionary of the sector concerned
Wang Kyong-hak	"

[NODONG SINMUN 4 Nov 80 p 4]

**BROADCAST COMMITTEE ANNIVERSARY**--A commemorative report meeting was held at the People's Cultural Palace on 4 November on the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Central Broadcast Committee, with the following present:

Yim Ch'un-ch'u	comrade
Kim Chung-nin [rin]	"
Kim Ki-nam	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Yong-ch'ae	"
Kim Song-kol	"
Kim Yong-hak	"
Ch'ae Chun-pyong	"
Ku Il-son	"
Yi Pong-su	"

[NODONG SINMUN 5 Nov 80 p 3]

OCTOBER REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY--The following attended a Pyongyang city commemorative report meeting at the Central Laborers' Hall on the 4th on the 63rd anniversary of the Great October Revolution in the Soviet Union:

Kong Chin-t'ae	vice premier
Chong Chun-ki	"
Yi Chong-mok	functionary of the sector concerned
Kil Chae-kyong	"
Kim T'ae-hui	"
Yi Pong-hui	"
Kim Kuk-sam	"
Kim Ch'ang-yong [ryong]	"
Yi Hyong-chom	"

[NODONG SINMUN 5 Nov 80 p 4]

OCTOBER REVOLUTION FETED--The following attended a banquet hosted by the Soviet ambassador at Ongnyu-kwan on the evening of the 6th on the occasion of the 63rd anniversary of the Great October Revolution:

Kong Chin-t'ae	vice premier
Chong Chun-ki	"
Yi Tu-ch'an	functionary of the sector concerned
Yi Chong-mok	"
Pak Chung-kuk	"
Yun Ch'i-ho	"
Kil Chae-kyong	"
Pang T'ae-yul [ryul]	"
Yi Hu-kyom	"
Kim T'ae-hui	"
Yi Pong-hui	"

[NODONG SINMUN 7 Nov 80 p 3]

GRADUATE STUDENTS WELCOMED--The following attended a Pyongyang city youth and students meeting on the 6th at the People's Cultural Palace to welcome graduate students from Korea University in Tokyo:

Chong Chun-ki	comrade
So Yun-sok	"
Ho Chong-suk	functionary of the sector concerned
An Sung-hak	"
Kim Chu-yong	"

[NODONG SINMUN 7 Nov 80 p 6]

CHONGRYON DELEGATIONS DEPART--The following delegations left Pyongyang on the 7th: the Chongryon functionaries delegation, led by Kim Ki-ch'ol, vice director of the Chongryon central standing committee social bureau; Tokyo Shinjuku Commercial delegation, led by Yi O-tal, chairman of the Chongryon Tokyo city commercial committee; and Yun Chae-su, president of the Korea-Japan Import-Export Corp. The following bid farewell:

Kim Chu-yong	functionary of the sector concerned
Pang T'ae-yul [ryul]	"

[NODONG SINMUN 8 Nov 80 p 5]

**SOVIET ENTERTAINERS PERFORM**--The following attended the premier performance of the Soviet Pacific Fleet Red Flag Troupe at the 8 February Cultural Hall on 10 November:

O Kuk-yol [ryol]	comrade
Paek Hak-yim [rim]	"
Chong Chun-ki	"
T'ae Pyong-yol [ryol]	functionary of the sector concerned
Yi Ch'ang-son	"
Yi Chong-mok	"
Kil T'ae-hui	"
Yi Pong-hui	"
Cho Yong [ryong]-ch'ul	"

[NODONG SINMUN 11 Nov 80 p 3]

**KIM PROPOSAL SUPPORTED**--On the afternoon of 11 November, a meeting of party and social organizations was held at the People's Cultural Palace to support Kim Il-song's proposal on establishment of the Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo; with the following present:

Kim Il	member, KWP politburo standing committee; vice chairman; chairman of the CPRF
Kang Yang [Ryang]-uk	vice chairman; member, KDP central committee
Pak Song-ch'ol	member, KWP politburo
Kim Hwan	member, KWP politburo; secretary, central committee
Chong Chun-ki	candidate member, KWP politburo; vice premier
Chong Sin-hyok	chairman, Chondokyo Young Friends Party central committee
Ho Chong-suk	chief secretary, DFRF central committee
Hong Ki-mun	chairman, CPRF
Chong Tu-hwan	chairman, CPRF central committee
Kim Sok-chun	vice chairman, KDP central committee

[NODONG SINMUN 12 Nov 80 p 1]

**DELEGATION TO PRC**--The following bid farewell to a KWP delegation, led by So Ch'ol, which departed Pyongyang on 11 November for a visit to the PRC:

Yim Ch'un ch'u	comrade
Chong Chun-ki	"
Hwang Chang-yop	"
Kang Sok-sung	functionary of the sector concerned
Kil Chae-kyong	"

[NODONG SINMUN 12 Nov 80 p 3]

**DELEGATION TO MALAYSIA**--The following bid farewell to a DPRK government delegation, under Yi Ch'ang-son, which departed for Malaysia on the 11th:

Kim Il-tae	functionary of the sector concerned
Chang Ch'ol	"
Cho Kyu-il	"
O Mun-han	"
Cho Yong [Ryong]-ch'ul	"

[NODONG SINMUN 12 Nov 80 p 4]

**SIHANOUK SIGHTSEES**--The following accompanied Prince Norodom Sihanouk in inspecting sights in Pyongyang on 12 November:

Kim Man-kum                      chairman, Pyongyang people's committee  
Cho Kyu-il                      vice foreign minister

[NODONG SINMUN 13 Nov 80 p 2]

**CHONGRYON DELEGATION ARRIVE**--The following delegation arrived at Pyongyang Station on 13 November: the Chongryon Kumkang Insurance functionaries delegation, led by Yi Yun-song, vice president of the Kumkang Insurance Corporation; and the 84th fatherland visitation delegation, led by Yi U-p'an, chairman of the Chiba Prefecture headquarters inspection committee. The following greeted their arrival:

Kim Chu-yong                      functionary of the sector concerned  
Wang Kyong-hak                      "

[NODONG SINMUN 14 Nov 80 p 4]

**WOMEN'S LEAGUE ANNIVERSARY**--A central report meeting was held on 17 November at the People's Cultural Palace on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Women's League, with the following present:

Pak Song-ch'ol                      vice chairman  
Chong Chun-ki                      vice premier  
Pak Su-tong                      secretary  
Kim Song-ae                      chairman, women's league central committee

[NODONG SINMUN 18 Nov 80 p 3]

**MALAGASY TIES CELEBRATED**--The following attended a banquet on the evening of the 17th at the People's Cultural Palace on the 8th anniversary of diplomatic ties with Malagasy:

Ho Tam                      vice premier; foreign minister  
Kim Sang-chun                      functionary of the sector concerned

[NODONG SINMUN 18 Nov 80 p 14]

**SIHANOUK IN NAMP'O**--The following accompanied Norodom Sihanouk on an inspection tour of the city of Namp'o on the afternoon of 18 November:

Cho Kyu-il                      vice foreign minister  
Yu [Ryu] Pyong-yon [ryon] chairman, Namp'o people's committee

[NODONG SINMUN 19 Nov 80 p 2]

**DELEGATION TO USSR**--A KWP North Hamgyong Province committee delegation, led by Kang Hui-won, left for the Soviet Union on 17 November to visit the Coastal River [Maritime Province?] at the invitation of the CPSU Coastal River [Maritime Province?] Committee, with the following to bid them farewell:

Pak Yong-sop                      functionary of the sector concerned  
Kim In-hwan                      "

[NODONG SINMUN 19 Nov 80 p 4]

**CHONGNYON DELEGATIONS ARRIVE**--The following delegations arrived in Wonsan on the 22nd: the Chongryon youth model activists delegation, led by Kim Song-tok, president, Korean Youth Company; Korean record company functionaries, led by Yi Ch'ol-u, vice chairman of the Korean residents of Japan cultural and artists league central committee; and the 20th fatherland visitation group, led by Chin T'ae-hwan, chairman of the Okayama Prefecture headquarters. The following welcomed their arrival:

Chong Myong-kap                      functionary of the sector concerned  
Pak Yong [Ryong]-t'aek            "  
Han Pyong-hwa                       "  
[NODONG SINMUN 23 Nov 80 p 4]

SONGNIM CONSTRUCTION FINISHED--The following attended a meeting on the site on the 23rd to pass a letter of congratulations to workers who finished Songnim port enlargement work:

Hong Si-hak                         comrade  
Ch'oe Mun-son                      functionary of the sector concerned  
Pang Ch'ol-kap                     "  
Han Ch'ang-man                     "  
[NODONG SINMUN 24 Nov 80 p 1]

HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION MARKED--The following attended a meeting on the site on the 23rd to pass a letter of congratulations to workers who constructed the Kanggye Medical College Hospital:

Yi Tong-ch'un                      functionary of the sector concerned  
Han Yong-pong                      "  
Pak Sung-il                        "  
[NODONG SINMUN 24 Nov 80 p 1]

FACTORY CONSTRUCTION FINISHED--The following attended a meeting at the Hwanghae Iron Works on 23 November to pass a letter of congratulations to workers who constructed the Slag Wool Heating Pipe Factory:

Hong Si-hak                         comrade  
Ch'oe Mun-son                      functionary of the sector concerned  
Han Ch'ang-man                     "  
[NODONG SINMUN 25 Nov 80 p 1]

DELEGATION TO EAST EUROPE--The following bid farewell to a government trade delegation, led by Ch'oe Chong-kun, which departed for Poland and Bulgaria on 25 November:

Chong Song-nam                      functionary of the sector concerned  
Han Su-kil                         "  
[NODONG SINMUN 26 Nov 80 p 4]

JAPANESE COMMITTEE WELCOMED--The following welcomed the 25 November arrival of the Japanese committee to support the peaceful and independent reunification of Korea:

Kim Kwan-sop                       functionary of the sector concerned  
Kim U-chong                        "  
[NODONG SINMUN 26 Nov 80 p 4]

MILITARY DELEGATION TO PRC--The following bid farewell to a military journalist delegation, led by Lieutenant General Yun Ch'i-ho, which left for the PRC on the 25th:

Kim Kwang-chin                      KPA officer  
Kim Ung-to                         "  
[NODONG SINMUN 26 Nov 80 p 4]



CHONGRYON DELEGATIONS DEPART--The following Chongryon delegations left Pyongyang on the 24th: the Choson Sinbo functionaries delegation, led by Nam Yong-ch'un, company vice president; the Chongryon adult education functionaries delegation, led by Mun Hong-chang, vice chief of the Chongryon central standing committee propaganda bureau; and Korea University graduate department students delegation, led by Yu [Ryu] Ch'ang-ha, vice chief of the Korea University instruction department. The following saw them off at Pyongyang:

Ho Chong-suk	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Chu-yong	"
Hyon Sok	"

[NODONG SINMUN 26 Nov 80 p 4]

YUGOSLAV PHOTO EXHIBITION--The following participated in a photo exhibition and film showing at the Chollima Cultural Hall on the 25th on the occasion of the 37th Yugoslav national holiday:

Chong Song-nam	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim T'ae-hui	"
Kim Yong-nam	"

[NODONG SINMUN 26 Nov 80 p 6]

CARILLO ARRIVES--In addition to Kim Il-song, the following greeted the 26 November arrival in Pyongyang of the Spanish Communist Party delegation led by Santiago Carillo:

So Ch'ol	member, KWP politburo; chairman, central committee inspection committee
Kim Chung-nin [rin]	member, KWP politburo; secretary, central committee
Kim Yong-nam	comrade
So Yun-sok	candidate member, KWP politburo; responsible secretary, Pyongyang city party committee
Kim Ki-nam	member, central committee; editor-in-chief, NODONG SINMUN
Yi Hwa-son	candidate member, central committee; deputy department director, central committee

[NODONG SINMUN 27 Nov 80 p 1]

RALLY FOR CARILLO--The following, in addition to Kim Il-song, attended a Pyongyang city mass rally for the Spanish Communist Party delegation, led by Santiago Carillo, held on 28 November in the 8 February Cultural Hall:

So Ch'ol	member, KWP politburo; chairman, central committee inspection committee
Kim Chung-in [rin]	member, KWP politburo; secretary, central committee
Kim Yong-nam	comrade
Chon Mun-sop	member, KWP politburo
Kang Song-san	comrade
Yun Ki-pok	candidate member, politburo; secretary, central committee
So Yun-sok	candidate member, KWP politburo; responsible secretary, Pyongyang city party committee
Hwang Chang-yop	member, central committee; secretary, central committee
Kim Ki-nam	member, central committee; editor-in-chief, NODONG SINMUN
Yang Hyong-sop	director, social science institute
An Sung-hak	chairman, Pyongyang city administrative committee

Kang sok-sung                      candidate member, central committee; director, party  
   history research center  
Son Song-p'il                      president, People's Economic College  
Yi Hwa-son                      deputy department director, central committee  
[NODONG SINMUN 29 Nov 80 p 1]

YUGOSLAV ANNIVERSARY FETED--A banquet was held at the Yugoslav embassy on the 28th on the occasion of the 37th national holiday of Yugoslavia, with the following in participation:

Hwang Chang-yop                      comrade  
Ho Chong-suk                      functionary of the sector concerned  
Kim Yong-ch'ae                      "  
Cho Myong-nok [rok]                      "  
Kil Chae-kyong                      "  
Kim Chae-pong                      "  
Won Ch'ol-kap                      "  
[NODONG SINMUN 29 Nov 80 p 3]

ALBANIAN HOLIDAY MARKED--A banquet was held at the Ongnyugwan on the evening of the 28th on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of Albanian liberation, with the following present:

Ch'ae Hui-chong                      functionary of the sector concerned  
Kim Chae-suk                      "  
Kim Yong [Ryong]-t'aek                      "  
Han Su-kil                      "  
[NODONG SINMUN 29 Nov 80 p 3]

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